

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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October 9, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 79.  
Humidity 76. 72.

October 9, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77. 2 p.m. 81.  
Humidity 79. 69.

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST,  
Barometer 30.05

2928 號十二月八年寅甲

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914.

伍百圓 號九月拾英倫曆

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### SHANGHAI CONTINGENT TO GO ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

### GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

Belgians Believe that Antwerp will Hold Out.

ALLIES RECOVER LOST GROUND.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 9, 8.35 a.m.

The War Office has accepted the offer of a Shanghai British contingent of a hundred and ten men for service at the front. All the men have had military training and can ride as well as shoot. The British community is paying the passages of the men, who are sailing at the earliest possible moment.

[We published a telegram yesterday, from our own correspondent at Shanghai, containing the above information.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Canadian Contingent Arrives in England.

Oct. 8, 1.15 a.m.

The first Canadian contingent has arrived in England and will proceed to an inland training camp to prepare for active service.

Allies Drive Back German Cavalry.

Oct. 8, 2.25 a.m.

An official statement issued at eleven o'clock last night says that except on two wings where German attacks were repulsed, there has been almost complete calm along the front. The German cavalry on our Left Wing has been held north of Lille, where it was driven back. Ground previously ceded between Chaulnes and Royes has been recovered and we have advanced at certain points in the Centre. Nothing noteworthy has transpired on the Right Wing.

Przemysl on Fire.

Oct. 8, 3.45 a.m.

Russian heavy artillery is ceaselessly bombarding Przemysl and gradually destroying the forts and the town, where many houses are burning. All attempts by the Austrians to relieve the garrison have been repulsed with heavy loss.

The Strength of the Enemy

Oct. 8, 11.25 a.m.

A Paris official report says the German forces in the west are 23 active and 18 reserve corps, besides divisions of the Landwehr and the Landsturm.

Will Antwerp Hold Out.

Oct. 8, 11.25 a.m.

A report from Ostend says it is believed in high quarters that Antwerp will be able to hold out, thanks to reinforcements of men who are enlisting daily.

Submarine Sinks German Destroyer.

Oct. 8, 7.5 p.m.

A Press Bureau statement says that the Admiralty announces to-night that submarine E-9 has returned safely after having sunk a German destroyer off the river Ems.

A French Report.

The following telegram, via Peking, has been courteously forwarded to us by the Consul for France:

On our Left Wing since the 5th inst. there has been a steady extension of the front. Large and very important masses of German cavalry are reported in the neighbourhood of Lille, preceding hostile forces advancing through the North line—Fourcoing-Armentières-Baillet. The situation has been sensibly maintained around Arras and on the right bank of the Somme. There have been alterations and retirements between the Somme and the Oise. An important German attack was tried near Lassigny but failed heavily, the French taking 800 prisoners. The French made a slight advance at Cuffies, north of Soissons, with the very effective co-operation of the British Army, and also made some progress in the Berry-au-Bac district. On the whole remaining front there is no change.

The Belgian forces defending Antwerp have strongly occupied the Lupol-Nethe line, and the German attacks against this line have totally failed.

### SPEED VALUES.

Some Problems of The War.

During a state of war the ordinary routine occurrences of the naval service are necessarily suspended to a very large extent, and over those which are continued a veil of secrecy is drawn. It is believed that several new ships of various classes have actually been passed into service during the last fortnight, and it is difficult to see what harm could be done by making the facts known. However, there is only one topic of interest in the fleet itself, and that is the destruction of the German navy. Naturally, this involves—and it is hoped, will solve—many matters of technical interest. It is unlikely that we shall have to wait very long for something in the nature of a fleet action, and one of the matters concerning which we may then learn something is the value of a battery of 6-inch guns mounted in a Dreadnought. Every German ship of the Dreadnought era carries twelve or fourteen 5.9-inch guns (with the exception of the Von der Tann, which has only ten), and the purpose for which they are intended is not by any means clear. A number of 3.4-inch guns, generally twelve, is mounted in all ships, and these are obviously intended for repelling torpedo attacks, corresponding to the 4-inch guns mounted in the majority of our ships of the era.

It is more or less arguable whether the 5.9-inch guns in the German ships are intended for attacking torpedo-craft at longer ranges, or whether they are mounted as a secondary battery for use in fleet actions at close ranges. In our own latest ships—those of the Iron Duke, Queen Elizabeth, and Royal Sovereign classes—the 5.9-inch is mounted as an anti-torpedo craft gun, so that we may be at last adopting the example set by Germany with the first Dreadnought she built.

Guns and Their Uses.

The point is one of academic rather than practical interest, for the simple reason that when it comes to a pinch every available gun will be pressed into service. The possibility of a 12-inch or 13.5-inch gun being used against torpedo-craft is rather remote, but on the other hand opposing ships might approach one another so closely in a general action as to bring into use even machine guns, which, in such circumstances, might be of some service in sending their little projectiles through gunports, sighting apertures, and so on. The performances of the torpedo will also be watched with interest, because so far it has failed to justify the something akin to reverence with which it is regarded by the layman. Admiral Sir Reginald Custance has calculated that out of two or three hundred torpedoes fired during the Russo-Japanese war, only 53 per cent. made effective hits, and only 2 per cent. were effective hits against ships in motion.

One or two interesting aphorisms have been made recently in connection with naval affairs. Readers will remember that Mr. Churchill likened a duel between modern battleships to a fight between eggshells striking each other with hammers; but an equally good one which Admiral Custance made at the last meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects seems likely to be forgotten, and it is too good to be lost. Speaking of the alleged superiority of the submarine over everything else afloat, he said that the struggle was really one between the gun and the torpedo, and that so far as the torpedo mounted in the submarine was concerned, an apt simile was to compare it to "a combat between a man in the open

armed with a repeating rifle and a man under cover who carried a blunderbuss, and occasionally popped out his head to see what he was about."

Speed and the Goeben.

The relative value of speed is another factor upon which we shall look with interest for enlightenment. Advocates of speed at all costs, and there are many such, have already claimed that the value of a few additional knots has been proved conclusively by the case of the Goeben. As to whether the Goeben is actually faster than our ships of the Invincible type, which are presumed to be in the Mediterranean, there is no definite evidence, though the fact that the former was able to keep clear of them certainly suggests that she has an advantage in this direction, but even assuming that she is the faster, of what use has speed been to her? She found herself in the presence of superior forces, and her speed did not enable her to stand up against them. She went on a perfectly harmless cruise round the Mediterranean, and wound up by passing out of the possession of the German Navy.

If she had been a few knots slower she might have carried 12-inch guns instead of 11-inch, and her commander might have been encouraged to risk an action with the superior British forces in the expectation of being able at least to inflict as much damage as she suffered herself. But as a matter of fact he used his speed only to run away, and Germany has lost a 22,640-ton battle cruiser and a 4,480-ton protected cruiser without so much as scratching the point of any British ship. Their "turn of speed" only enabled them to run away, and as the opponents of high speed have so often pointed out, running away never won a naval war yet.

On the other hand, speed certainly appears to be of advantage to the cruisers which Germany has dispatched for the work of harrying our commerce in the Atlantic. Whether they have inflicted any damage as yet is uncertain—none has been announced; but if the necessary arrangements have been made for coaling the vessels at sea, and if they are proceeding by means of destruction and not capture of prizes, there is no apparent reason why they should not remain at liberty for some time yet. But, of course, speed in a cruiser intended for work where speed is a vital necessity is a different thing from speed in a capital ship, which, built to fight the enemy's capital ships, is bound to sacrifice a large proportion of her offensive and defensive powers for the sake of a few additional knots.

Destroyers, British and German.

German destroyers, taking them as a whole, are considerably faster than our own. The designed speed of the last 60 boats to be completed is 32.1-2 knots, while the next earlier batch of twelve boats were designed for 32, and the next for 30 knots. Of our own recent destroyers the speeds have been as follows:—1908-9 programme, (16 boats), 27 knots, these are in the Mediterranean; 1909-10 programme (20 boats, Acorn class), 27 knots; 1910-11 programme (20 boats, Achernar class), 27 knots for 14, 28 knots for two, 29 knots for two, and 30 knots for two. Three special vessels laid down this year (Firebrake, Lurche, and Oak) are of 32 knots. Of the 1911-12 programme (20 boats, Anson class), twelve are of 29 knots, one of 29.5, one of 30, one of 30.5, four of 31, and one of 32. The 1912-13 boats of the "L" class, which now form the Third Flotilla, were all designed for 29 knots.

It will therefore be seen that the Germans have a considerable superiority in this respect, but what it is actually worth is doubtful. All our boats of the 1909 and subsequent programmes are

oil-burners, a fact which enables them to move considerably over any coal-burning boats in a long run. Our vessels are also superior in size, so that they could keep up their speed better in rough weather. In smooth water the Germans would be at an advantage; but it has never been the policy of the British Navy to depend upon smooth water for carrying on its business.—Globe.

### BATTLE OF THE BIGHT.

#### Vivid Pen Pictures by A Lieutenant.

Fiction Excelled.

Quite the finest, apart from its being by far the fullest, account of the Heligoland battle, is that given in a letter which the London Morning Post publishes, from which we quote.

The writer, a lieutenant on one of the destroyers engaged in "drawing" the enemy, says:—

"Have you ever noticed a dog rush in on a flock of sheep and scatter them? He goes for the nearest and bark, and it goes so much faster than the flock that it bunches up with its companions; the dog then barks at another, and the sheep spread out fanwise, so that all round in front of the dog there is a semi-circle of sheep and behind him none."

"That was much what we did at seven a.m. on the 28th. The sheep were the German torpedo craft, who fell back just on the limits of range and tried to lure us within fire of the Heligoland forts. Pas si bete! but a cruiser came out and engaged our Arethusa; they had a real heart-to-heart talk while we looked on, and a few of us tried to shoot at the enemy too, though it was beyond our distance."

"Tummy-Ache." "We were getting nearer and nearer Heligoland all the time; there was a thick mist, and I expected every minute to find the forts on the island bombarding us; so Arethusa presently drew off, after landing at least one good shell on the enemy. Seeing our papers admit it, so may I; our fellows got a nasty 'tummy-sore' The enemy gave every bit as good as he got there."

"We then re-formed, but a strong destroyer belonging to the submarines got chased, and Arethusa and Fearless went back to look after her, and we presently heard a hot action astern. So the captain who was in command of the flotilla turned us round and we went back to help, but they had driven the enemy off, and on our arrival told us to form up on the Arethusa."

"When we had partly formed and were very much hunched together, a fine target, suddenly out of the 'everywhere' arrived five or six shells not 150 yards away. We gazed at whence they came, and again five or six stabs of fire pierced the mist, and we made out a four-funnelled cruiser of the 'Breslau' class. Those five stabs were her guns going off, of course. We waited fifteen seconds, and the shots and the noise of the guns arrived pretty well simultaneously, fifty yards away. Her next salvo went over us, and I personally ducked as they whirled overhead like a covey of fast partridges."

A Nelson Officer.

"You would have supposed the Captain had done this sort of thing all his life; he gives me the impression of a Nelson officer who has lived in a state of suspended animation since, but yet has kept pace with the times, and is nowise perturbed at finding his frigate a destroyer. He went full speed ahead at once at the first salvo to string the bunch out and thus offer less target, and the Commodore from the Arethusa made a signal to us to attack with torpedoes."

"So we swung round at right angles and charged full speed at the enemy, like a Hussar attack. We got away at the start

magnificently, and led the field, so that all the enemy's firing was aimed at us for the next ten minutes. When we got so close that the debris of their shells fell on board we altered course, and so threw them out in their reckoning of our speed, and they had all their work to do over again."

"Humanly speaking the Captain by twisting and turning at the psychological moment saved us; actually I feel we are in God's keeping these days. After ten minutes we got near enough to fire our torpedo, and then turned back to Arethusa. Next our flotilla arrived just where we had been, and fired his torpedo, and, of course, the enemy fired at him, instead of at us—what a blessed relief! It was like coming out of a really hot and oppressive orchid-house into the cool air of a summer garden. A 'hot' fire is properly descriptive; it seems actually to be hot!"

The "Big Brothers."

"After the destroyers came the Fearless, and she stayed on the scene, and soon we found she was engaging a three-funnelled, the Mainz. So off we started again to go for the Mainz; the situation being, I take it, that crippled Arethusa was too 'tummy-aching' to do anything but be defended by us, her children. Scarcely, however, had we started (I did not feel the least like another gruelling) when from out the mist and across our front in furious pursuit came the First Squadron, the Town class, Birmingham, &c., each unit a match for three Mainz, and as we looked and reduced speed they opened fire, and the clear bang, bang of their guns was just a cooling drink."

"To see a real big four-funnelled spouting flame, which flame denoted shells starting and those shells not aimed at us but for us, was the most cheerful thing possible. Even as Kipling's infantryman under heavy fire cries, 'The Guns, thank Gawd, the Guns,' when his own artillery had come into action over his head, so did I feel as those 'Big Brothers' came careening across."

"Once we were in safety I hated it; we had just been having our own imaginations stimulated on the subject of shells striking us, and now a few minutes later to see another ship not three miles away reduced to a piteous mass of unrecognisability, wreathed in black fumes from which flared out angry goats of fire, like Vesuvius in eruption as an unending stream of hundred-pound shell burst on board; it just pointed the moral and showed us what might have been! The Mainz was immensely gallant."

"... That was all. Remains only little details, only one of which I will tell you. The most romantic, dramatic, and piquant episode that modern war can ever show."

"The Defender, having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up her swimming survivors. Before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the Defender, and thus she abandoned her whaler. Imagine their feelings; alone in an open boat without food, 25 miles from the nearest land, and that land the enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and fog around them."

Submarine to the Rescue.

"Suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, pops His Britannic Majesty's submarine E. 4, opens his conning tower, takes them all on board, shuts up again, dives, and brings them home 250 miles! Is not that magnificent? No novel would dare do the trick with an episode like that in it, except perhaps Jules Verne; and all true!"

### TELEGRAMS.

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The German cavalry north of Lille has been driven back.

The Allies have advanced at certain points in the Centre.

Ground previously ceded by the Allies between Chaulnes and Royes has been recovered.

Submarine E-9 has succeeded in sinking a German destroyer off the Ems River.

Russian heavy artillery is bombarding Przemysl, gradually destroying the forts.

All attempts by the Austrians to relieve the garrison at Przemysl have failed.

It is believed in high quarters at Ostend that Antwerp will be able to hold out against the German bombardment.

The first Canadian contingent has arrived in England and is to go to an inland camp to prepare for active service.

The German forces in the west are 23 active and 18 reserve corps besides divisions of the Landwehr and the Landsturm.

It is announced that, except on two Wings, where German attacks have been repulsed, there has been almost a complete calm along the front.

### NEWS.

Interesting war items from various sources are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on the probable attitude of Italy and Roumania appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2; commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

This year the Ministering Children's League bazaar is to be held in the grounds of Government House, on October 31.

An official notice regarding enlistment of ex-soldiers and others for the augmentation of the Army appears to-day.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Sale of Boots and Suitings—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

Fourth Gymkhana meeting—3 p.m.

Monday, October 12.  
Sale of Steamers Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.—G. P. Lammer's Rooms—noon.

Sale of Unries—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Monday, October 13.  
French Convent Sale of Work. Sale of Leasehold Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.

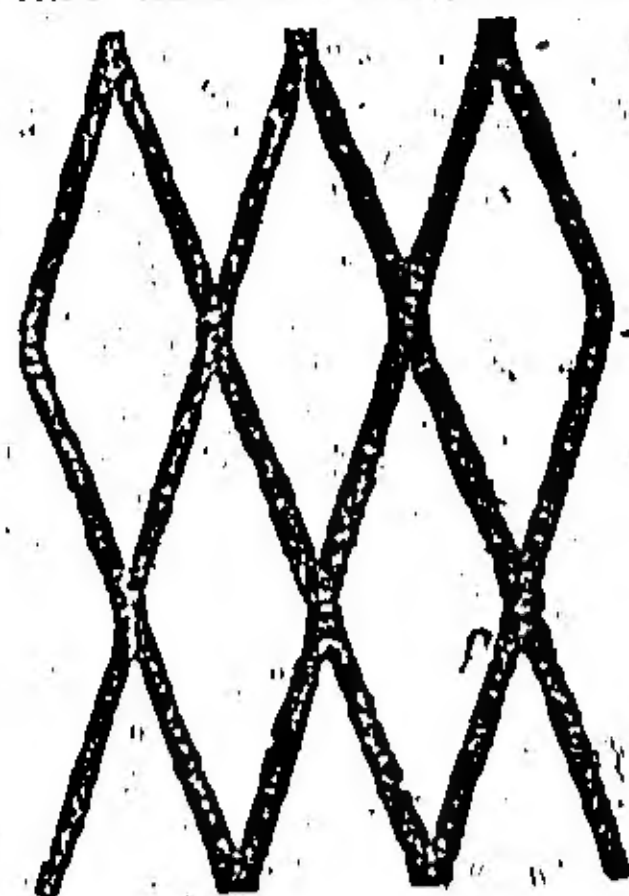
Wednesday, November 4.  
Licensing Sessions.



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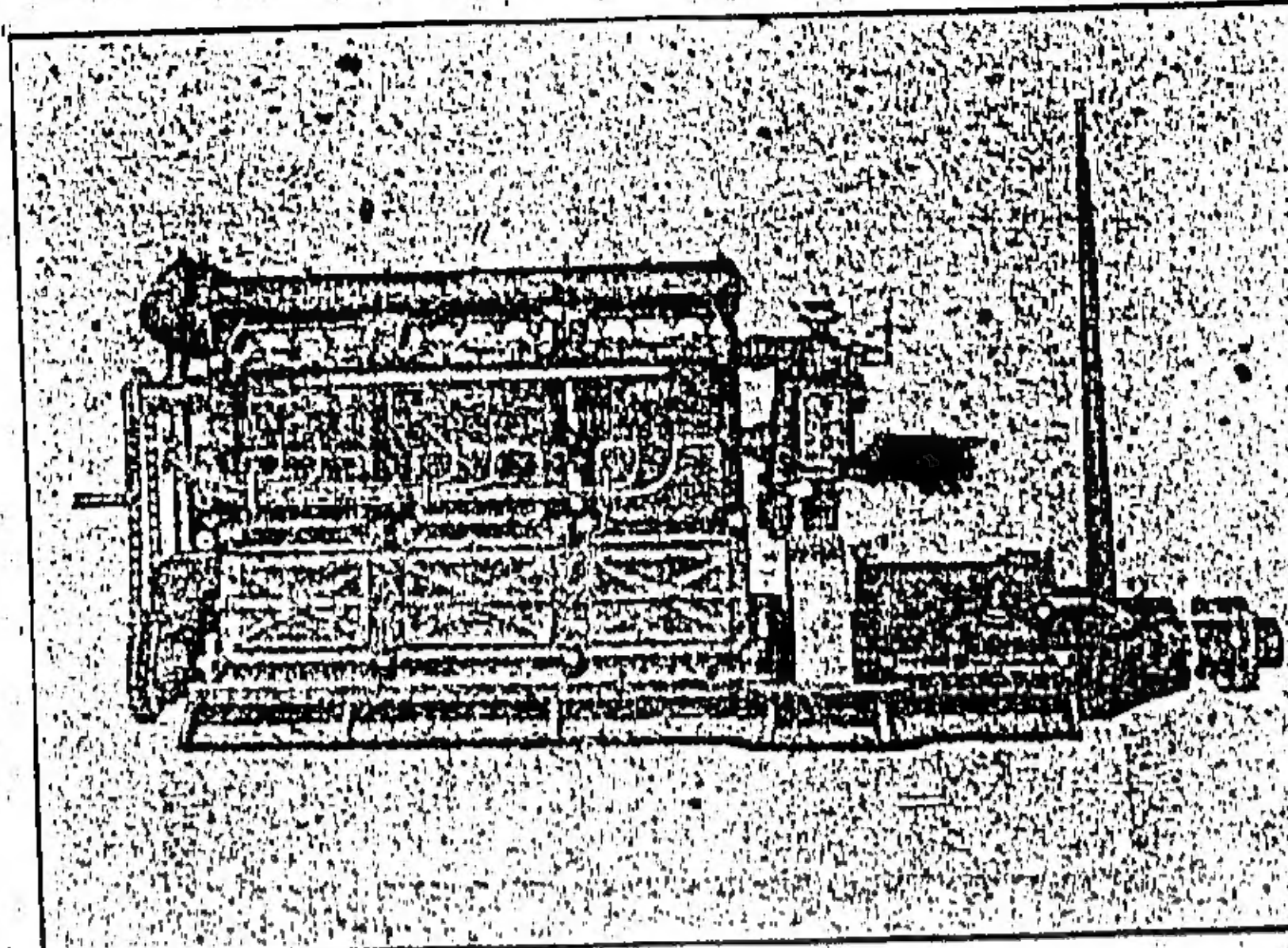
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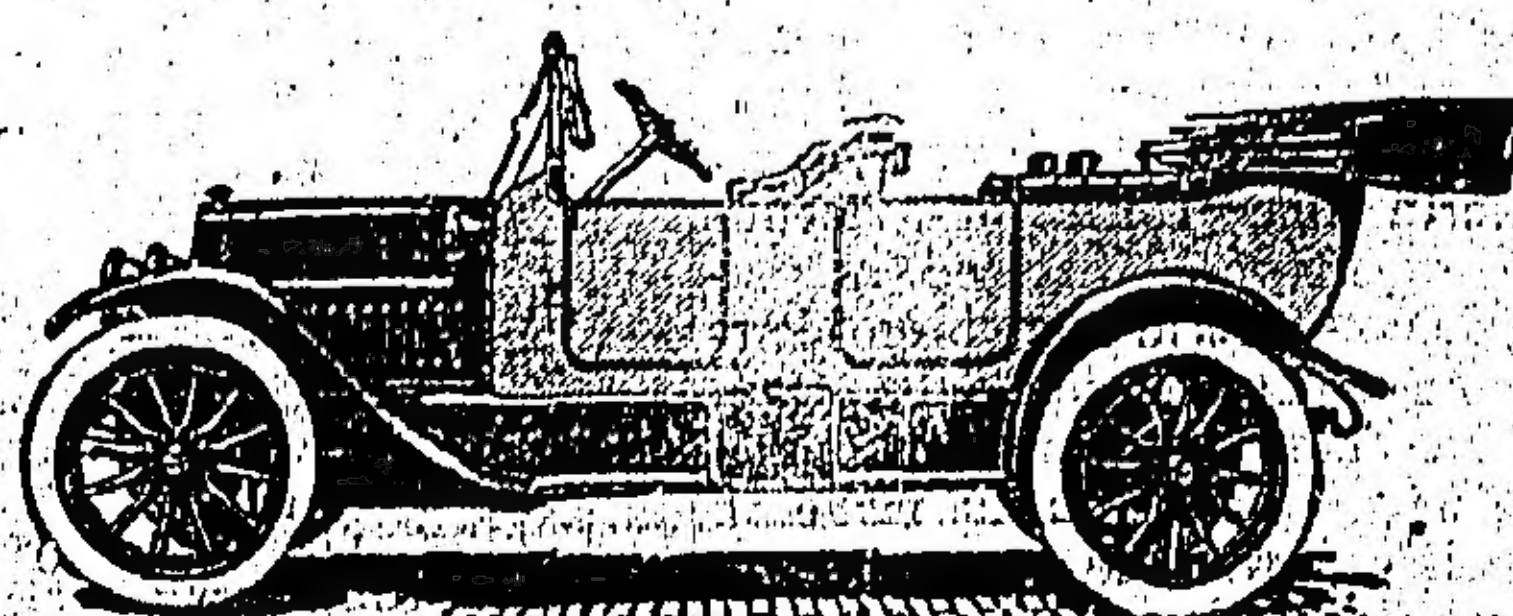
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## The North Sea.

The only scraps of news that  
reach us nowadays from the North  
Sea refer to the sinking of neutral  
ships through striking mines laid  
by the enemy. Nevertheless the  
situation there is of thrilling and  
poignant interest. The powerful  
British fleet stands watch and  
war, ready to strike the moment  
the German warships venture  
into the open. At any hour the  
curtain may be raised and reveal  
the rival armadas in a death  
grapple. The inaction of the  
German High Seas fleet, or even  
of their reconnoitring squadrons,  
is apt to lead the layman into a  
dangerously optimistic frame of  
mind. Many who are unac-  
quainted with naval matters have  
begun to speak of the German  
navy with undignified contempt.  
The silent watchers of the North  
Sea make no such mistake. Our  
enemy at sea is a clever seaman  
and strategist.

## China Mail.

Italy Explains Her Neutrality.  
In the minds of many there is  
still much confusion regarding  
the part that Italy played—or  
perhaps it would be more ac-  
curate to say, "did not play"—  
at the beginning of the war.  
Then, as all know, she was one of  
the three Powers forming the  
Triple Alliance—the two other  
Powers being Germany and Aus-  
tria-Hungary. It was taken for  
granted by most people that in  
the event of a war implicating  
Germany or Austria-Hungary—  
either or both—Italy would take  
part in it as a member of the  
Triple Alliance. Italy did not  
do so, and since then her action  
has been explained in various  
ways. Now we have to hand au-  
thoritative statements from the  
leading Italian newspapers, which  
are reproduced from the "Literary  
Digest."

In the "Giornale dell'Italia"  
(New York) a very spirited article  
was printed in which it was stated  
that Italy had full right to remain  
neutral, and that she did so at  
"great sacrifice" and declined to  
be bribed by Germany.

## Daily Press.

The Recognition of Confucianism  
There can be little closer ap-  
proach than this to recognition of  
Confucianism as the State Religion  
of China, and we are not  
surprised to read that "Confucius  
is exceedingly jubilant." By his action in this matter, we  
read, "it is believed that the  
President will gain the entire  
support and sympathy of the old-  
type students throughout the  
country"—which causes one to  
wonder whether the underlying  
motive in this ceremony was not  
as much political as religious.  
The President is evidently a man  
of wide tolerance in matters of  
religious faith. While he has  
frequently given encouragement  
to leaders of Christian propa-  
ganda in China, we yet find him  
proclaiming that "no religious  
propaganda can compare with  
the worship of Confucius, and we  
notice also that it is his intention  
to make the ancient sacrifices to  
Heaven at the Altar of Heaven on  
the day of the winter solstice, and  
also to maintain the ancient cer-  
emony of worshipping the Earth.  
Thus we have it confessed, three  
years after the Revolution that,  
taken in the mass, the Chinese  
people are the same yesterday,  
to-day and, if we may not add  
"for ever," we can at any rate  
say that it will take centuries of  
effort to change the intellectual  
outlook of the great mass of the  
people of this vast country.

## Work for De Beers' Operatives.

on Half-pay.

Capetown, Aug. 23.

In reference to the closing  
down of the De Beers' mines,  
the De Beers' Company  
announce that while regretting  
they cannot resume ordinary  
operations, financial arrange-  
ments have been completed  
whereby they are able to offer  
the employees certain construction  
overhauling, and underground  
development work for the next  
three months on half-pay.

For a good solid meal, a la  
Carte or Table d'Hote with  
Wines & Liquors of the Best  
—ALEXANDRA CAFE



## GENERAL NEWS.

Will of Mr. A. C. Plowden.  
Mr Alfred Chichele Plowden, the well-known magistrate, who died on August 8 last, aged 70 years, left unsettled property of the gross value of £1,115, with net personalty £355. His will states:—

I appoint my wife Evelyn and my eldest son Humphrey to be executors of this my will. I leave the arrangements for my burial in the hands of my executors.

If they decide on a memorial service, as is usual, my wish is that it should be performed at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, as the church nearest to the Marybone Police-court, where so much of my life's work has been done. I am indifferent whether my body is interred or cremated. Whichever of these is decided upon, I trust my executors to see that it is carried out as simply and inexpensively as is consistent with what is reverent and becoming.

I particularly beg and beseech of my executors that they will see to it that there is no shadow of doubt as to my death before I am put into my coffin.

I give and bequeath all my personal property of whatever kind and description of which I may be possessed to my wife, Evelyn Chichele Plowden, absolutely.

## Sino-German Business Contracts.

The *Shun Pao* reports that the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai received an enquiry from a certain political organ asking whether there was any arrangement between German and Chinese business men to cancel all the agreements or contracts about commercial transactions made before the European war. However, the Chamber had no knowledge of such an arrangement and the matter being an important question, the Chamber wrote to the leading merchants and committee of the Chamber both of the northern and the southern parts of Shanghai to discuss the matter. At 4 p.m. on the 28th September the representatives of various kinds of trade went to the General Chamber of Commerce to discuss the question and the discussion was continued for a long time. It is reported that the Chinese merchants agreed not to recognize such an arrangement and to make the correction public.

The Bogy of the Yellow Peril.  
For years the public has been treated periodically to the bogy of the Yellow Peril. Says the *London and China Express*: "We have never considered such a thing as being within the realm of practical politics. As regards the next generation or two, it need not concern itself. We refer to the subject in its physical or military aspect. It may be that commercially and industrially preparation will be necessitated at an earlier stage. Even here we may be able—we should be able—with our accumulated knowledge and experience to hold our own. Some of our readers may remember the Kaiser's picture where the German Michael took a leading part in repelling the advance of the hosts of Asia. The present huge struggle in Europe is an unfortunate comment on that picture. Here is Europe devastating itself so that its resources to meet that possible Yellow Peril are being dissipated in a way that would enable it to meet that onslaught. Fortunately, we may repeat that we do not believe in the bogy from the military point of view, and are such a catastrophe will arise Europe should have recovered itself."—*Exchange*.

Shanghai Revolver Club.  
The September Revolver Competition, at Shanghai, which was the 32nd since the Club was formed, closed on September 30. In the "Expert Class" T. Freeman, Legion of Frontiersmen, won the silver bar with 180 points. In the "Marksmen's Class" Dr. T. H. Aschmann, American Co., S.V.C. won the silver medal and promotion to the coveted "Experts Class" with 160 points. Club's standard targets with 21 inch inner bull-eyes were used in the competition. Conditions were five shots at fifteen yards left-hand. Five shots at twenty yards, either hand; and ten shots at twenty-five yards, either hand. Time limit for twenty shots five minutes.

## NOTICE

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## ITALY AND ROUMANIA.

Their Attitude and Probable Action.

Lately a notice has appeared in the Press that Italy and Roumania are endeavouring to arrive at an understanding with a view to mutual protection and common action. To those who are acquainted with the policy of Italy and Roumania, it is possible that these two Powers may before long decide to join forces with the Triple Entente against Germany and Austria.

The Triple Alliance has a curious history. Germany and Austria combined in order to be able to resist Russia. There was the possibility that Germany and Austria combined might have to fight simultaneously Russia and France. In such a contingency the attitude of Italy would have been very important. By attacking France in the south-east she might have created a very effective diversion in favour of the Germanic Powers. By attacking Austria in the south she might have seriously weakened the two Germanic States. Guided by this consideration, Bismarck resolved to force Italy into an alliance with Germany and Austria.

Italy had no reason to love Austria-Hungary. During the first half of the past century Italy pined under the tyranny of the House of Hapsburg. In consequence of the wars of 1859 and 1866, Austria had to surrender her vast Italian possessions to the Italian people, but she retained two very valuable districts, the Trentino (the Italian Tyrol) and the district of Trieste. In these two districts dwell about a million Italians, and the Austrian Government has unceasingly persecuted them. Their sufferings have created a strong wish among all patriotic Italians that these two Italian districts should be reunited to the kingdom of Italy. The Irredenta Italia, the unredeemed Italy, cries out to the people of Italy to save them from persecution and denationalisation. The value of Trieste and surrounding district is great. The district of Trieste, like the Trentino, is practically exclusively inhabited by Italians. Yet it is in Austrian hands.

Bismarck forced Italy into an alliance with Austria by threatening to re-create the Papal States, depriving her of Rome, and by creating enmity between Italy and France by giving to France Tunis, upon which Italy had a strong claim. A nation which has been forced into an alliance cannot be expected to be loyal to its partners. Italy did not dare to leave her partners, because she was afraid of Austria, which dominates the Lombardian plain. Now she must hope and pray for a victory of the Entente Powers. If Germany and Austria should be victorious, they would undoubtedly revenge themselves upon Italy for her disloyalty in the hour of need. Consequently, Italy is compelled to secure the downfall of Germany and Austria, for then only can she feel secure. Italy may be expected to attack Austria, not only if the German and Austrian armies should be victorious,

but also if her former partners should be defeated. She can hope to regain the Trentino and Trieste only by establishing some claim upon the gratitude of Austria's opponents. However the fortune of war may turn Italy is bound to come to the aid of the Triple Entente sooner or later.

In Bismarck's time the Triple Alliance was in reality a Quintuple Alliance in disguise, for Turkey and Roumania were firmly attached to the central European Powers. The King of Roumania is a German prince. However, he has hitherto consistently followed not a German but a Roumanian national policy. Roumania being small and weak, if compared with her large neighbours, Austria-Hungary and Russia, was compelled to attach herself to the stronger combination of European Powers. The break-up of the Triple Alliance, the defeat of Turkey, and the creation of the Triple Entente, compelled King Charles to seek security by leaning towards the Triple Entente. The spirit of nationalism is abroad. Every nation tries to attach to itself the men of the same race who live under another Government. The Roumanians are no exception to the rule. They are intensely patriotic. There is an Irredenta Roumania exactly as there is an Irredenta Italia. In Austria-Hungary dwell more than 3,000,000 Roumanians, and the rulers of the House of Hapsburg try by force and by persecution to denationalise the Roumanians dwelling in its territories. Exactly as all Italian school-children are told of the sufferings of their brethren in the Trentino and Trieste, so every Roumanian school-child is told of the tyranny which millions of Roumanians have to endure on the soil of Austria-Hungary.

Roumania is a democratic country. In Roumania, as in Italy, the Press and the people demand that the present opportunity should not be lost, that arms should be taken against Austria, and that she should be compelled to render up those territories which are inhabited by Roumanians. Roumania and Italy are in the same position. Both wish to profit by Austria's downfall, and it is therefore not unnatural that the Governments of these countries should endeavour to agree on common action.

Italy has a good army and an excellent fleet, and among her sailors rancours the remembrance of the battle of Lissa in 1866, where an Austrian fleet under Tegethoff defeated the Italians. Every Italian sailor would like to revenge Lissa upon the Austrians. Italy could, at the psychological moment, very powerfully aid the States at war with the two Germanic nations by invading the Trentino and the district of Trieste, and Roumania could assist by sending at the same time a large army across the border into the Roumanian part of Austria-Hungary. The double event is bound to take place before long.—*Globe*.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914.

### OUR CHANCE IN CHINA.

Much has been said and written within the past few months of the opportunities which will lie in the way of British trade and commerce owing to Germany's present and future disabilities. The openings should certainly be many in all parts of the world, but we in Hongkong who have seen at close quarters the keen competition between British and German houses are more particularly concerned with the prospects in the Far East. China's foreign trade, it is admitted on all hands, is steadily growing and must continue to grow; hence it is not so much a matter of the present, as the ultimate, issues at stake. Germany has long since perceived this fact; she has directed her policy accordingly, and, as has recently been pointed out, she has systematically directed her State-controlled commercial activities to pegging out claims, as wide as possible, against the day when China's economic resources shall perforce be developed.

Britain's chance in China was recently the theme of a correspondent to the Times, which made the point that during the cessation of German commerce overseas, and during the necessary period of reconstruction which must follow it, British merchants should have no difficulty in securing a large part of the trade in several classes of goods comprised in the list of Germany's exports to the Far East. The difficulty which he sees is in retaining it permanently. To attain this end the collective energies and intelligent anticipation of the Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom is, in his opinion, essential. Those who look at this question superficially naturally incline to the view that in the event of Germany being defeated, her commercial activity, especially overseas, will diminish. But the correspondent whom we are quoting takes the opposite view. He points out that cheaper labour, in Germany—an inevitable and immediate consequence of an overwhelming defeat—would mean cheaper German goods in China; and whatever the issue of the war in Europe, the Chinese will continue to give their custom to the nation which sells them goods of the kind they want at the lowest price.

What is the procedure which is suggested to help Britain in wresting away from Germany some of her Far Eastern trade? In the first place it is urged that British merchants must employ technical men trained to knowledge of the language and local conditions. Then firms, or groups of manufacturers, must combine to organise widely-spread distributing agencies; and, last but not least, British capital must be systematically directed to the effective support of purely British industries and interests. In short, the time has come for a well-directed British commercial campaign to be initiated. To that end the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the several Associations with headquarters at Home, and who are interested in Far Eastern trade, should be up and doing. Now is the opportunity to sow the seed. Once it is sown, a rich and abundant harvest will be seen when the reaping-time comes.

### The War and Music.

The war has its humorous as well as its tragic side. Point is given to that observation by what is happening in musical circles in London just now. It is well-known that in recent years there has been quite a craze for foreign artists, and, as a result of this, many British musicians, as well as orchestras and bands, have in the past thought it proper to adopt Austrian and German names. Now that everybody at Home is violently pro-British, however, these entertainers, we notice, are either resuming their discarded nationality, or are effecting a compromise in favour of an allied nation which is decidedly amusing. Incidentally, it may be observed that the strange thing about the former predilection for "foreign" bands is that even foreign conductors have been in the habit of engaging English musicians because they are the best. Thus it comes about that there has existed a "Blue Hungarian Band" which really hailed from Manchester and Wigan!

### Amusing Examples.

To revert to the cases of quick-turn changes of nationality owing to the war, an instance may be quoted. One conductor has for some years been running a "White Austrian Band," and the fact has now been revealed that he himself is not, by any means, an Austrian, while all the members of his orchestra are Englishmen. When the war broke out, this so-called Austrian band was in difficulties for a moment, as it had several engagements to fill. It rose nobly to the occasion, however, for it borrowed new caps and uniforms, and has now blossomed out as the "Royal Belgian Band!" An instance of another kind is quoted by one of the London papers. It is one in which a veritable Cockney, hitherto rejoicing in the prefix "Herr," now figures in the programme as "Monsieur"—and he is as British as ever! This rediscovery of Britons is quite refreshing.

### Explanation Wanted.

The New York Evening Post is a great paper—perhaps the best that America has to offer. That being so, we do not quite understand how it can afford to devote a full half-column to the announcement of a "Women's Peace Parade." According to our contemporary, some thousands of New York women, robed in black, were to march through the streets of the city distributing handbills on a certain date. What was to be on the handbills we do not gather. "There are to be no flags or banners," says the Post, "and the very silence of these black-gowned women will be more impressive than speeches could be." True; but where is the point? How is a silent march of an array of fair women going to affect matters at the front? We know that women in America are in the habit of finding their will law; but in Europe—particularly at a time like this—such is hardly likely to be the case.

### To What Purpose is this Waste?

The Evening Post's announcement finishes: "All the expenses of the parade must be covered by voluntary contributions, and these may be sent to the Women's Peace Parade Committee." A march of this sort, however little ornate, must cost money, and we should have thought that if the American ladies had cash to spare they might as well send it along towards the relief of distress in e.g. Belgium, where there is not a superfluity of funds just now. The women at Home have set a good example which other countries might well follow. Even the suffragists, at the first hint of serious trouble for the Old Country, were ready to drop their grievances and beat their swords into crochets and knitting needles, and get to work on something useful. American ladies please note.

### Collisions in the Thames.

The Austrian steamer Polny collided on the night of August 24 in the Thames off Gravesend with two vessels at anchor—the Middeleborough steamer Parkwood and the Glasgow liner Olan Macquarie. She had to be docked for repairs, and the British vessels also sustained some damage.

### DAY BY DAY.

PRIDE IS THE NEVER-FAILING VICE OF FOOLS.

#### The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; fine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; fine.

#### The Mails.

French Mail.—Due to-morrow at 6 a.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.  
Australian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 10 a.m.

#### Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

#### The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.5 10d.

#### Customs Closed.

The office of the Chinese Maritime Customs will be closed for business to-morrow.

#### Company Meeting.

The meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., takes place at 12.15 p.m. to-morrow.

#### Auction.

To-morrow Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling by auction, at 11 a.m., numerous pairs of boots and shoes, as well as several pieces of high-class tweed and flannel suit lengths.

Japanese Official Report. Mr. S. Imai, Consul General for Japan, kindly forwards us a copy of the Fourteenth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, which is full of most valuable information concerning the progress of the country.

#### Bracelet Snatched.

A married woman, of 24, Stanton Street, reports that whilst walking along Lyndhurst Terrace, yesterday, near Gutzlaff Street, a man snatched from her arm a gold bracelet made of American gold coins, and valued at \$50.

#### The Gymkhana.

There is promise of an excellent afternoon's sport at the Gymkhana to-morrow. There are seven events on the card, in addition to which there will be two foot races open to representatives of various units of the Indian troops. The first race is at 3 p.m.

#### Peak Special Police.

The continuation of the Championship Trancheon Shot and general musketry practice in connection with the Special Peak Police will take place at the Peak Range to-morrow, at 3 p.m. The Holyoak Cup shoot will take place on Saturday, the 17th inst. Monday being a holiday, the next drill will take place on Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

#### Driving Home his Argument.

For causing malicious damage, a boatman was ordered to pay \$18 or go to prison for a month, at the Police Court this morning. It appears that the boatman had an argument with the mistress of the boat in which he worked, and, in the heat of the moment, stove a hole in the bottom of the craft and sank it, thereby damaging the lady's belongings.

#### A Question of Bail.

In the case in which Tong Nan is charged with the embezzlement of \$700, the money of the Fa Yuen Bank, Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, to-day appeared for the prisoner, and asked that he should be granted bail. Two firms had come forward, but the bail was not accepted because it could not be put up in cash. Mr. Wood said he would make a note to the effect that if satisfactory security were forthcoming it would be accepted.

#### Children's Free Mattines.

Yesterday afternoon the children of the Colony were invited by the management of the Victoria Theatre to a free picture show; and, from the numbers of youngsters who turned up, and from their general enthusiasm, it is very evident that the invitation was appreciated to the full. Each child present was given a Union Jack, kindly presented by the Turco-Egyptian Tobacco Store. The Band of the Siberia was in attendance. We are asked to state that any person who brings to the theatre some article of comfort for the troops at the Front will be presented by the management with a free weekly ticket to the Victoria.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### WELL DONE E-9!

#### The Struggle in Belgium.

We remarked yesterday that we should like to know what the British Fleet is doing. Since then one tiny drop of encouraging news has come over the wire, to the effect that a very small particle of that fleet—submarine E-9 to wit—has sunk one of the German destroyers. On land the British, or more properly speaking, the Allies, are giving a very satisfactory account of themselves. They have recovered ground which before they had abandoned, even in spite of the apparent activity of the enemy's auxiliary forces. The left wing is still the scene of the hard work, for reasons perhaps more geographical than strategic.

It may be noticed that for the first time Reuters has sent along a German communiqué. Its tone is strangely modest, and a far cry from some of the bald-headed which has been sent to Manila, Shanghai and Japan "via Washington," or by the Asiatic Lloyd service. There is not a word of bombast in it; not a hint of fabulous numbers of Britishers butchered or of lives broken through. Can it be that Germany is coming to her senses and is realising that the mere shouting of "We have won!" does not constitute a victory? Her "claim" to have captured prisoners and guns in Russian Poland, which is the nearest approach to a triumphant note in the message, doesn't seem to hold much water, for it would seem that her troops have been too busy dodging the Russians to have much time to bestow on netting prisoners.

#### Affairs in Belgium.

To-day's and to-morrow's wires should have something to say about the progress of the Antwerp bombardment. The Germans have not so remarkably easy a task before them; the men inside are obviously going to fight it out to the last ditch, and meanwhile an Ostend report holds out no little hope for those attacked, by the announcement that increasing enlistments promise plenty of re-inforcement. It is tolerably clear that every step which Germany takes nearer to Antwerp is going to cost her dear. Of course everyone here is asking why either France or England does not send a relief force; and Hongkong's amateur tacticians are all busy explaining how this could and should be done. If Lord Kitchener did but know it, there are scores of people "right here" in this Colony ready to give him a few ribs.

#### Russia Still Going Strong.

Are the Austrians downhearted, or are they playing possum? There is only one wire relating to them, and that is cold comfort to their supporters: merely that the unpronounceable place is being ceaselessly bombarded by the Russians, who are gradually destroying the forts and at the same time keeping off any relief parties that have the temerity to come along.

#### Tsingtau.

How much longer can the Germans hold out in Tsingtau? From the first it was surely evident that the fall of the city could only be a matter of time. Tsingtau was not so well off that it could afford to lose a cruiser and a couple of gunboats. Japan's unobtrusive persistence must have proved a terrible shock to Kaiser Wilhelm; for the man who is prepared for a blind rush is usually the very man who is not prepared for such a plan as the Japanese have followed throughout: that of calmly taking up their quarters outside and saying: "We're here." Bluff and bluster the Kaiser would have understood; nobody better; but that is not the way of Japan. The Japanese were always a polite nation.

#### Algebra.

He was a self-made man, in the habit of bestowing half-crowns on his favourite nephew in exchange for samples of the nephew's erudition. "So you're learning Latin, Greek, and Algebra," he remarked one day to the youth. "Now what's the algebra for, cauliflower?"—Globe.

### COMPANY MEETING.

Messrs. William Powell, Ltd.

#### [VERBATIM]

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., was held this noon at the offices of the Company, when Mr. H. J. Gedge presided. There were also present Messrs. F. T. Chapple, director, F. W. Stapleton, J. A. Tarrant, W. Goggin, E. Mauricio, and the acting secretary, B. M. Soares.

The acting Secretary read the notice convening the meeting:

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands some days, with your permission I will take them as read. The year under review has been rather a difficult one for us, due principally to the mildness of last winter, when, of course, the bulk of our business is done—however, on the whole we have no reason to complain, business in our furnishing and ladies' departments having been exceedingly good. You will observe we are declaring the same dividend as last year, which is a fraction over 7 per cent. I trust this will be approved of by you.

Turning to the balance sheet, it will be noticed that stock on hand is at a high figure compared with last year, but it must be remembered that we now have extra departments which are fully equipped with comprehensive stocks. Your Managing Director has personally, with the heads of the various departments, gone thoroughly through the stock, it has been properly valued, and is clean and up-to-date. Business generally under the present trying conditions is still keeping up, but in these exceptional times we must not be too optimistic; however, shareholders can rest assured that their interests are being well cared for.

There is nothing further that I feel I can usefully add; but if any shareholder would like to ask any questions, I will do my best to answer them.

The Chairman:—I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. H. Tarrant:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Tarrant that the report and accounts be adopted. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business, gentlemen, is the election of a director.

Mr. Goggin:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. H. J. Gedge as a director.

Mr. Stapleton:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Goggin and seconded by Mr. Stapleton, that Mr. H. J. Gedge be re-elected a director. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the election of the auditors.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, under the new Companies Ordinance the work of the auditors to the Company has considerably increased, and seeing they now have to include in their audit much more detailed work than formerly, it necessarily involves the expending of a great deal more labour. I think, therefore, it only right that their fee should be increased accordingly. I will now ask Mr. Chapple to move the re-election of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming as auditors to the Company at a fee of \$450.00 per annum instead of \$300.00.

Mr. Chapple:—I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming as auditors to the Company at a fee of \$450 per annum instead of \$300.

Mr. Mauricio:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It is proposed by Mr. Chapple and seconded by Mr. Mauricio that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be elected auditors for the Company at a fee of \$450 per annum instead of \$300. Those in favour please signify in the usual manner? Those against?—Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

### THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

To-morrow Night's Events at the City Hall.

We again call attention to the boxing which is announced to take place at the City Hall, to-morrow night, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund. Amateur events will be the order of the evening, though there will be some professional sparring, just by way of a change. A few days ago we published the names of those who had entered up to that date, and though we have not been supplied with any additional entries, we have every reason to believe that those who have signified their intention to step into the ring, number just as many as can be catered for in the time at the promoter's disposal. As a matter of fact, many who were anxious to contribute to the programme have not been able to receive accommodation.

It is proposed to run the events without any delay between them, and this will be a feature that will be appreciated if carried beyond the stage of mere intention.

The booking has been going ahead very satisfactorily, and the tournament is to receive most distinguished patronage. Naturally, in face of the object to which the proceeds will go, the patronage should not only be representative, but substantial.

Mr. F. E. Hall is deserving of the thanks of the people of the Colony for his energies in promoting the event, and thanks are also due to those who have assisted him in all capacities. There is nothing required now to make the event a thorough success with the exception of a full house, and patriots, whether in the habit of frequenting boxing displays or not, should assist in bringing about the desired end, by booking seats. Messrs. J. Morris and Company have the booking in hand, and are only too pleased to assist those desiring to take tickets. At the premises of this company, the prizes are on view, and a very choice lot they are. Those taking part in the events will have nothing to grumble at on the score of prizes, and they will also have the felicity of saying that they did what was in their power to relieve the distress at Home caused by the war.

### RE-ENLISTMENTS.

A Chance for Ex-Soldiers.

A Routine Order issued by Major General Kelly says:—The G.O.C. will be glad to consider applications from ex-soldiers or others desirous of enlisting under recent Regulations for the augmentation of the Army. Terms of enlistment, 19 to 35 years inclusive; period for 3 years or duration of the war; ex-soldiers age 30 to 45 for 1 year or duration of war; ex-regular W.O.s. or N.C.O.s. given former rank.

On receipt of applications the G.O.C. will communicate with the War Office regarding passage to England.

### MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Arrangements for the Forthcoming Bazaar.

We are asked by Lady May to state that the annual bazaar in connection with the Ministering Children's League will be held this year, by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, in the grounds of Government House on Saturday, October 31.

It will not be on the same large scale as usual, owing to the war—but nevertheless it is sincerely hoped that the public will attend and spend what money they can spare, as the local charities will probably be more in need of funds this year than ever.

The proceeds of the sale will be distributed amongst the usual local charities for children, and the Prince of Wales' Fund.



## UNSTAMPED RECEIPTS.

## OVER THIRTY SUMMONSES.

## Interesting Point Raised at the Police Court.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, F. P. Talati and Co. were summoned for failing to have receipts adequately stamped. There were no fewer than twenty-two summonses issued against the defendants.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Deacon, Loper, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Shenton said that his clients were dealers in sharks' fins and they supplied them to Chinese dealers. The dealers came to the defendants' office to purchase so many cases of sharks' fins at so much per picul. It was never certain how many piculs a case contained and therefore in the defendants' office it was estimated that they contained so much and a sum of money would be paid by the dealers on that basis. A stamped receipt was given. Then they went to the godown, where the cases were opened and the sharks' fins weighed. When the number of piculs was thus ascertained, the price was arrived at, and in some cases it was more than the sum which had been paid, and, at other times, less. If the dealers had to pay the defendants further monies, it was placed on the receipt which had been given in the first instance. The case for the prosecution was that there should have been two five-cent stamps—one for when the first sum of money was paid, and the second when the balance was handed over. His suggestion was that it was only one transaction, and consequently needed only one stamp, but if his Worship held otherwise they would, of course, plead guilty.

His Worship:—It is one transaction; Sgt. Watt has examined those receipts?

Sgt. Watt, (who was in charge of the case):—Yes.

Do you think it is as they say?—Yes, your Worship. There is one transaction, but two payments and only one stamp.

Mr. Shenton said the position was this—the Chinese came to the defendants' shop and wanted so many piculs of sharks' fins. Talati estimated what the cases contained and charged on that basis. If the cases contained a greater weight than was estimated, the dealers had to pay the balance. If they contained less, then the defendants had to make a refund.

His Worship (to Sgt. Watt):—If you are satisfied, are you prepared to go on?

Sgt. Watt:—I must, the money was paid twice and two receipts were executed, but only one of them stamped.

His Worship thought he would have to convict.

Mr. Shenton hoped his Worship was not thinking of payments on account. They were separate transactions; but this was all one transaction and was not a payment on account for money owing.

His Worship, looking at the section, said he thought that each of the receipts ought to have a stamp.

Mr. Shenton pointed out that in the first instance money was paid, but the actual amount was not yet ascertained.

His Worship:—I am looking at the Ordinance and the receipts ought really to have a five cent stamp on them.

Mr. Shenton:—Two five-cent stamps?

His Worship:—Yes.

Mr. Shenton said if his Worship held that it was essential that they should have two five-cent stamps they would have to alter their procedure and have the money paid at the godown. What they had been doing was customary among the dealers in sharks' fins, and had been going on for years.

Mr. Gardner, who said he was appearing in other similar cases, agreed with his friend that it was the custom in the trade.

His Worship:—I think that you are wrong. I am against you. I shall have to caution your clients. There is no intention to defraud. If you

## HOLLAND AND THE WAR.

## Great Britain in the Scheldt.

Advice from trustworthy sources in Holland show that any slight invasions of Dutch territory which may have taken place in Limburg are not regarded seriously. It is realized that in that narrow neck of imperfectly guarded land it is very easy to come within the frontier line of the Netherlands without being aware of it. Anyone familiar with that particular part of Holland will realize the reasonableness of this view.

The military situation is contemplated in Amsterdam, at the Hague, and in Rotterdam with great calmness. It is believed that the authorities have taken every possible precaution, and that the most perfect arrangements have been made for the flooding of the famous Water Line.

The only possibility of danger which is discussed is an unintentional infringement of Dutch neutrality by Great Britain. "If England in her desire to protect Belgium," it is said, "or possibly with a desire to protect Holland, should get into Dutch territorial waters in the Scheldt she might unconsciously play Germany's game. The same would be the case if she proposed to occupy the field. But we do not believe for a moment that Great Britain would intentionally trespass, and we are also prepared to accept Germany's assurances that she has done her best to respect our frontier."

## ARMY NEWS.

The first of the new battalions for the Gloucestershire Regiment, South Wales Borderers, Cornwall Light Infantry, and Yorkshire Light Infantry are almost in being already. The second battalions will be proceeded with as speedily as possible. All these battalions will be practically fit for any service by the end of the year.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. J. Watkins, Sergeant-Major F. Stella, J. Cornwall Light Infantry, and Sergeant-Major A. Barker, Yorkshire Light Infantry, have been promoted to a quartermaster's commission in their respective regiments, and will take up duty with the new battalions.

Major Boulton, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on return to regimental duty.

A number of staff appointments to Far Eastern garrisons has been cancelled owing to the war.—London and China Express.

Red Cross Nurses Fired On. Washington, August 28.—France has submitted to the United States and other neutral governments a sworn statement that after an engagement at Moncel, a German officer fired on three Red Cross nurses, killing two and wounding the third.

give a receipt for \$50 and then you find that another \$15 is due, then you must put another five-cent stamp on it. The prosecution admitted that these were the facts; there was no intention to defraud, but at the same time he thought it was necessary for them to put the second stamp on.

The defendants were cautioned.

Nine similar summonses were heard against Ismail Heji Ameruddin, of Curmally Abdoela & Co.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defendants, said the facts were similar to those outlined in the previous case by Mr. Shenton. They had been under the impression that it could be considered as one transaction, and he asked his Worship to treat his client in a similar way to the last case.

Sgt. Watt said that if the second receipt had been stamped, he doubted whether he would have a case with regard to the first, as then the whole thing might be regarded as one transaction.

Mr. Gardner formally pleaded guilty for his clients, and they were cautioned.

## WAR ITEMS.

## Red Cross Fund.

With a view of raising funds to alleviate the sufferings of the women and children in Switzerland, caused by the mobilization of the Swiss army and to provide means for caring for the wounded of the warring nations on all sides, irrespective of nationality, the United Swiss Societies of San Francisco and the bay counties have created a Red Cross fund. The fund is represented by the following committee:—Messrs. George J. Steiger, president; John D. Hutter, John R. Stalder; M. F. Rosti, A. Campana and Robert Hauser. This committee is now taking subscriptions, and a great Swiss gathering was arranged at Shellmound Park for Sunday, September 13, to raise funds.

The Capture of Apia. "I am very pleased that the capture of Apia by the British has eliminated the one cause of anxiety to the United States in the Eastern situation," said Consul General Numano of Japan, at San Francisco.

"As to Japan," he continued, "the danger of German ambition in the Orient having been removed in this direction, my country can now proceed with the siege of Kiauchow with unaided strength. After its capture has been stated by the Japanese Minister of Justice, Japan will become merely an interested onlooker like the United States, Canadians to replace British in Bermuda."

Halifax (N.S.), August 31.—Eight hundred British regulars will be withdrawn from service in Bermuda and replaced by an equal number of Canadian volunteers. Later the Canadians may also be sent to the front in Europe. The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, so announced to-day in reviewing the Royal Canadian regiment which has been selected for service in Bermuda.

U. S. Officer as War Critic. Washington, August 31.—Louis Livingstone Seaman, a first lieutenant of the United States army medical reserve corps on the inactive list, has been called on by the war department to explain whether he made adverse criticisms of the German army operations in Belgium, as attributed to him in news despatches.

Attention of officials was drawn to published reports in which Dr. Seaman, discussing the attack on Antwerp by the German Zeppelin, was represented as seeing the Germans fall on the city "like a hyena in the night, murdering helpless women and children."

As Dr. Seaman is on the inactive list, he cannot be court-martialled. Officials say his name may be dropped from the inactive list, however.

How a Mine-Layer was Sunk.

London, August 31.—In confirmation of the story that mines have been laid in the North Sea by yessels disguised as neutral fishing boats a woman arriving in London from Bergen tells of the sinking of such a mine layer by a British cruiser.

The ship on which she was travelling found itself one morning close to a number of British cruisers, one of which had caught a German trawler flying the Norwegian flag and engaged in laying mines.

According to this woman, the British commander gave the crew of the trawler three minutes in which to leave their vessel and they came tumbling over the side of the passenger ship. Then the cruiser backed up and rammed the offending trawler and at the second attempt cut her in two and sent her to the bottom.

England Buys Chinese Eggs. Seattle, August 28.—The importation of Chinese eggs will cease during the continuance of the European war, according to Mr. E. Block of Shanghai, a large exporter of Chinese eggs. Mr. Block says that Russia and England have placed orders that will take up all the Chinese eggs on the market.

Kaiser in Person Directing His Armies. Geneva, August 25.—Emperor William and the German general staff are making both Cologne and Mainz their headquarters.

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General Agents.

according to intelligence reaching Basel to-day. The Emperor is passing continually between the two cities, personally directing the armies in the fighting in Belgium.

Belgian Prisoners Harvest German Crop.

London, August 29.—According to the correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company at Ostend, Monsignor Conraets, vice-rector of the university in Louvain, was one of the prominent residents shot by the Germans there. All the able-bodied men of Louvain, according to the correspondent, have been sent by train to Germany to aid in harvesting the crops.

Dreyfus' Son Hero in Battle of Charleroi.

London, August 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says that the eldest son of Major Alfred Dreyfus, who is serving as a sergeant in the French army, distinguished himself before Charleroi and was promoted on the battlefield. His father has written relatives in Utrecht, the correspondent continues, saying that his application for a commission in the French army has been granted by Minister of War Millerand.

Major Alfred Dreyfus is the French officer who was convicted in 1894 of having divulged State secrets to a foreign power. His case agitated France for years. King Joins Soldiers on the Firing Line.

London, August 29.—According to the Antwerp correspondent of the Daily News, King Albert constantly mingles with his troops and was in the trenches in the fighting around Malines. He was always at the point of the greatest danger, assisting and encouraging the men. He went among them attired simply as a soldier, and his sympathetic conduct had a remarkable effect.

German Bluejackets Rushed to Turkey.

London, August 29.—The correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company at Athens says: "According to semi-official statement, news been received from a trustworthy source in Constantinople that 800 German officers and sailors, as well as a quantity of ammunition, passed through Bulgaria on Friday in a special train, on their way to Constantinople."

Wounded Captain Cheers His Men.

A British non-commissioned officer in the battle at Mons has written to a friend at Redhill, Surrey, as follows:—

"The Germans were furious, but from what I noticed their firing was not half as good as ours. Our artillery was deadly, and our rifle fire was grand. We piled up their dead, but they still came for us in thousands. It was a magnificent but awful sight. Shells and shrapnel made night hideous, but our chaps were calm and took deliberate aim."

"You know I have often spoken of our captain, and what a fine

fellow he was. There was no braver man on the field. He got knocked over early with a piece of shell, which smashed his leg. He must have been in great pain, but, kneeling on one knee, he was cheerful, and kept saying, 'My bonnie boys, make sure of your man.'"

"When he was taken away in the ambulance he shouted, 'Keep cool and mark your men!' The lads feel proud of themselves, and so does our colonel, who congratulated them."

"I suppose we shall soon be at the Germans again. They are more like mad Zulus than human beings."

British Soldiers After Action.

The following impression of the British soldier after action is given by the Times' correspondent at Rouen:—

Here, then, was insular and Imperial Thomsen Atkins upon the Continent of Europe, no longer for pleasure and junketing, but bloodied by battle. He was cheerful, steady, and confident; considerably sobered, and a little naively surprised.

He and his fellows compared notes. It was much the same tale everywhere amongst the infantry. Heavy marching, under a hot sun, with 97 lbs. upon one's back.

"Feel it, sir. The General himself felt the weight of it and said it was too much. Some of the men threw them away. They had to do that or fall out."

Then a fight the moment Mons was reached. "We got the order to load when we got into the town, and when we reached the hill beyond we found ourselves under artillery fire."

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By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	[TUES., 20th Oct., at 4 p.m. [TUES., 3rd Nov., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,300 Hishi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	[FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at noon. [WED., 18th Nov., at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Sanki Maru Capt. Datta T. 12,500	[SATUR., 17th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Jinshu Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	[MONDAY, 12th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	[FRIDAY, 30th Oct.
MOJI and Kobe.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Noguchi T. 12,000	[FRIDAY, 23rd Oct.
Kobe & Yokohama.	Hishi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	[FRIDAY, 16th Oct.

† Cargo only.  
† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 21st February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	23,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	23,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	23,000 "	" 3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to  
Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WWEI C'FOO & TIENSIN	Kueichow	11th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Chengtu	13th Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tian	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kailong	14th Oct. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinabua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoching," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 9th Oct., 1914.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain G. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands  
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14

Telephone No. 1224

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. G. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Exp. 2nd or 3rd	To	Will arrive on 1st
Tjitaroom	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjilap	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tjilong	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tjilap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Tues., 8th Dec.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £130.

First Class to New York.....£65.

"San Francisco £45.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th Oct., 10 a.m.
Aldenhay	3rd Oct.	30th Oct.,

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 13th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 16th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOCHOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	A. E. Hodgins	SAT., 10th Oct. at 4 p.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 11th Oct. at 10 a.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	WED., 14th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas, LaPrall &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.  
Mr. G. W. Orum, second officer, Hain Peking, has resigned.  
Mr. W. J. Roberts, chief officer, Ningpo, is on leave.  
Mr. A. G. Hawkes, chief officer, Kaching, has gone chief officer, Ningpo.

Mr. A. Ward, second officer, Poyang, has gone acting chief officer, Kaching.

Mr. J. W. Goodrick, second officer, Foochow, has gone second officer, Poyang.

Mr. J. Williams, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Kaching.

Mr. G. Hutcheson, chief engineer, Kaching, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. R. H. Brown, supernumerary, Hain Peking, has gone second engineer, Liangchow.

Mr. W. G. Ramsay, second engineer, Liangchow, has gone second engineer, Szechuen.

Mr. H. M. Rogers, supernumerary, Hain Peking, has gone second engineer, Foochow.

Mr. J. Laver, of the Kanchow, has gone master, Kalgan. Captain D. B. Davies, of the Kalgan, has gone master, Kanchow.

Mr. G. P. Macdonald, second officer, Kwangse, has gone second officer, Luchow. Mr. Sheppard, second officer, Luchow, has gone second officer, Kwangse.

Mr. F. H. Davies, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Hain Peking.

Mr. H. P. Carver, second officer, Kweichow, has gone second officer, Ningpo. Mr. D. Williams, second officer, Ningpo, has gone second officer, Kweichow.

Mr. A. O. Love, second engineer, Kanchow, has gone acting chief engineer, Tamsui. Mr. M. D. Kerr, acting chief engineer, Tamsui, has gone second engineer, Kanchow.

Mr. J. P. Maher, second engineer, Wenchow, has gone supernumerary, Luchow.

Mr. D. McKee, from leave, has gone acting second engineer, Wenchow.

Mr. F. F. Rees, acting third engineer, Singan, has resigned.

Mr. J. T. Knott, supernumerary, Szechuen, has gone acting third engineer, Singan.

Mr. R. Davidson, second engineer, Kiangwah, has gone acting chief engineer, Kuling.

Mr. A. Alexander, third engineer, Kiangwah, has gone second engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. Cranston, chief engineer, Kaling, is on leave.

Mr. Compton, fourth engineer, Kiangwah, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. G. Lindsay Crawford, acting master, Hsien, has gone supernumerary, Tungwah.

Mr. Cevio, second officer, Tungwah, has signed off.

Mr. W. Lawrie, second officer, Taishun, has signed off.

Mr. J. Jamieson has been appointed second officer, Taishun.

Mr. W. Molian, second engineer, Hainkong, is on leave.

Mr. T. Robinson, third engineer, Hainkong, has gone second engineer, Hainkong.

Mr. J. M. Fothergill has been appointed third engineer, Hainkong.

Mr. W. Graham, chief officer, Kiangwah, is on leave.

Mr. E. P. Campbell, second officer, Suwo, has gone second officer, Takang.

Mr. J. Lyle, second officer, Takang, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. J. E. Evans, chief officer, Takang, is on leave.—Shipping and Engineering.

Shipping Mishaps.

Lloyd's Quebec agent telegraphs (August 23)—British steamer Monkshead, Sydney, O.B., for Montreal, went ashore near

Montano, but floated off in sinking condition and beached. Full salvage expedition despatched.

The Monkshead is a Whitby vessel of 3,367 tons, owned by the Lakeside Steam Shipping Company.

A telegram from Lloyd's agent at Cardiff says—Steamer Penarth, coal-laden, collided with Barry Roads Saturday night with Greek steamer Maria, which was anchored waiting for orders. Penarth

back Cardiff Roads on Sunday with extensive damage on starboard side, and leaking. Expect Greek Cardiff Tuesday morning for repairs. Damage to Maria, if any, not ascertained.

Cyprus, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Sinton, Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Hangsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via Swatow,		
S'hai & W'wei	Cheongshing*	Sun., 11th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Kutsang*	Wed., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang*	Thur., 15th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang*	Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Kumsang*	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dahu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 215.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## Trans-Pacific "Shire" &amp; "Glen" Joint Service.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure.
LONDON & ANTWERP	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,		
TACOMA & PLAND...		
VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,		
TACOMA & PLAND...		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

## GRAVING DOCK

78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

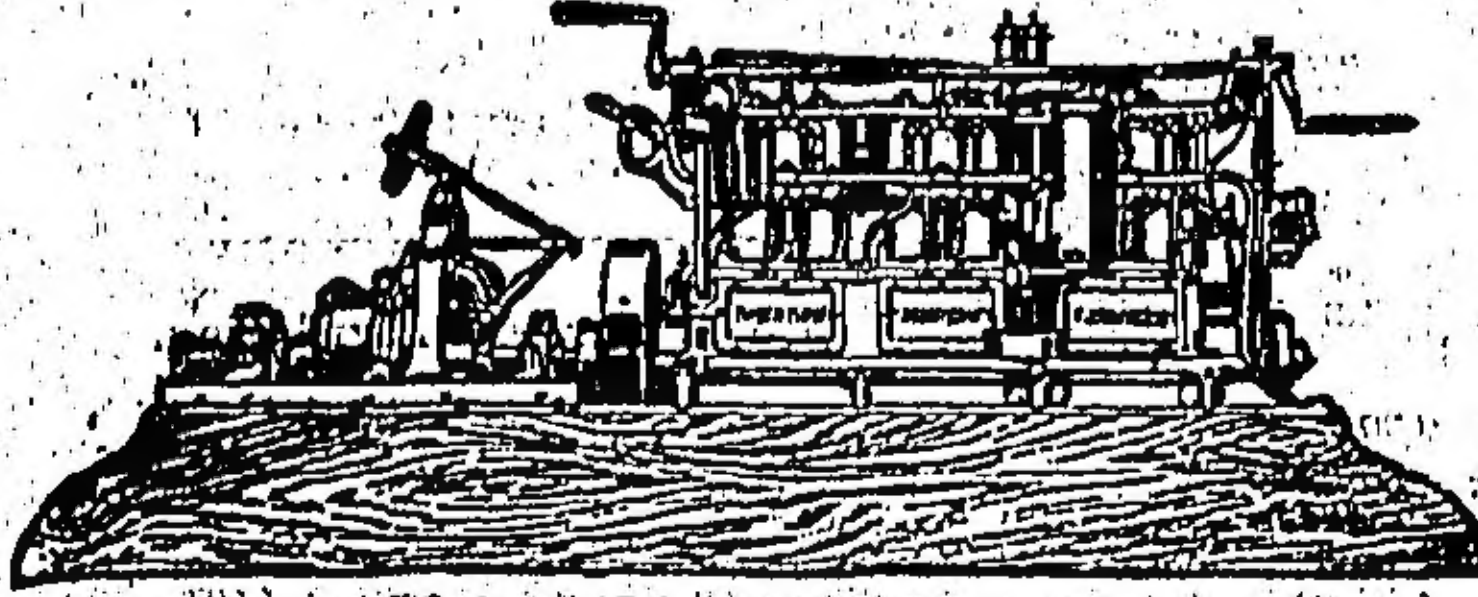
AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



Off. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 222.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & Antwerp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.
Marseilles, via Paris	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & T'hai via S'hai & Co.	Chunshang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
New York	B'ton Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
South America Line	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tien'sin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Hoihow, Pakhot & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	14, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	23, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports			
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjinhai	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Shanghai	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	3, half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanan	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikemboek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston &amp; New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK via SUEZ

## The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

sailing on or about the 15th October.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

## The s.s. "ATHOLL"

on or about 28th October.

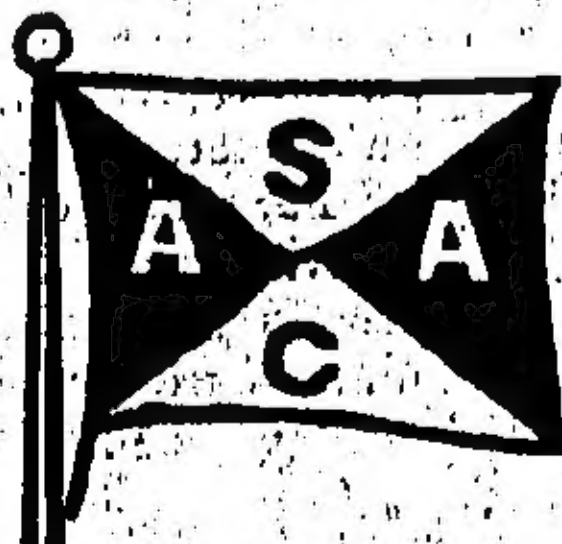
For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports &amp; Panama Canal.

## The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, October 13, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. S. CHINA will sail from Yokohama Friday, October 16th for Hongkong via Japan Ports and Manila. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. SUWA MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong in the morning of Monday, the 19th inst.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 25th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 1st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong, Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAKAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st inst. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 11th December.

## CONSIGNEES

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

## s.s. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 7th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 12th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday, October 12th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 4th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1914.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 746, S. Takahige 8th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O.R.K.	
Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3881, M. Nakamura, 23rd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Atholl, Br. s.s. 3031, L. Sarby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.	
Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3823, T. Date, 28th ult.—Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4476, G. Moor, 28th ult.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S.	
Lycanor, Br. s.s. 4814, Walker, 12th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—B. & S.	
Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2369, S. Suga, 17th ult.—Japan, Suga—D. & Co.	
Kief, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.	
Sultan van Koele, Dut. s.s. 1418, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tarakon, 12th ult. Fuel oil—F. Co.	
Tjimanok, Dut. s.s. 5000, A. W. Le Roy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. L.	
Candia, Br. s.s. 5194, R. F. Peel, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Fukuro Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M. B. K.	
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 1933, Miyari, 20th ult.—Camaran Bay, 16th ult., Coal—M. B. K.	
Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2674, Baba, 2nd inst.—Sourabaya, 22nd ult., S. Suga, 2nd inst.—Order.	
Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3694, Okuma, 2nd inst.—Karatsu, 28th ult., Coal—Suzuki & Co.	
Oriental, Br. s.s. 3885, A. L. Valentini, 3rd inst.—Bombay, Gen.—P. and O. S. N. Co.	
Wellington, Br. s.s. 3526, J. T. Evans, 4th inst.—Suez, 3rd inst.—Order.	
Siberia, Am.s.s. 5653, A. Zeder, 4th inst.—S. Francisco, 5th ult., Gen.—P. M. Co.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1092, W. G. G. Leask, 6th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Anna, Norw. s.s. 1017, A. J. Jansen, 5th inst.—Bangkok, 27th inst., Rice—Chinese.	
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1562, Jenkins, 5th inst.—Saloon, 30th ult., Rice & Gen.—Chinese.	
Mackinaw, Am.s.s. 2005, W. G. Krebs, 5th inst.—Saloon, 1st inst., Coal—R. D. Co.	
Kutang, Br. s.s. 3106, Bradley, 6th inst.—Moji, 6th inst.—J. M. & Co.	
Fujian Maru, Jap. s.s. 2043, R. Watanabe, 6th inst.—Tamsui, 4th inst., Coal—M. B. K.	
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2428, K. Morita, 6th inst.—Balk, 28th ult., 28th ult., Sugar & Candles—D. & Co.	
Saibadji, Dut. s.s. 1237, Liberty, 7th inst.—Balk Paper, 28th ult., Bulk oil—A. P. Co.	
Nikai Maru, 2275, Y. Tanaka, 7th inst.—Moji, 1st inst., Coal—M. B. K.	
Standard, Norw. s.s. 895, E. V. Bull, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—T. & Co.	
Phonous, Br. s.s. 4299, Bailey, 8th inst.—Liverpool, 30th ult., Gen.—B. & S.	
Chengta, Br. s.s. 1304, Lewis, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 6th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Peking Maru, Jap. s.s. 1953, Tomoye, 8th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst., Coal—O. S. K.	

## TIDE TABLE.

5th Oct. to 11th Oct. 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
5th Oct.	6th Oct.	7th Oct.	8th Oct.	9th Oct.
Mon.	5 10	4 45	6 30	5 15
Tues.	6 10	5 45	7 30	6 15
Wed.	7 10	6 45	8 30	7 15
Thurs.	8 10	7 45	9 30	8 15
Fri.	9 10	8 45	10 30	9 15
Sat.	10 10	9 45	11 30	10 15
Sun.	11 10	10 45	12 30	11 15

m morning. a afternoon.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
NO. 1 DOCK, KOWLOON	300'	100'	20'	7' 6"
NO. 2 DOCK, KOWLOON	175'	75'	15'	7' 6"
NO. 3 DOCK, KOWLOON	150'	60'	12'	7' 6"
NO. 4 DOCK, KOWLOON	125'	50'	10'	7' 6"
NO. 5 DOCK, KOWLOON	100'	40'	8'	7' 6"
NO. 6 DOCK, KOWLOON	75'	30'	6'	7' 6"
NO. 7 DOCK, KOWLOON	50'	20'	4'	7' 6"
NO. 8 DOCK, KOWLOON	25'	10'	2'	7' 6"

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QUEEN'S BUILDING







## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 10th October, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 103 Pairs Gents' and Ladies Boots and Shoes

also  
95 Pieces of High Class Tweed and Flannel Suit Lengths.  
On view from Friday the 9th October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**MONDAY**  
the 12th October, 1914 commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the Leung Wing Wharf  
The River Steamers  
"Hoi Ming"

Length 193 feet 6 inches  
Breadth 32 " 7 "  
Depth 10 " 2 "  
Net Tonnage 380  
Gross tonnage 612.77  
Passenger accommodation 1158  
Carrying Capacity 380 tons  
3 Decks (including boat deck)  
3 Bulkheads.

Engines—2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 18", nominal H. P. 65, speed 11 knots.  
Screws—twin  
"Hoi Wa"

Length 150 feet  
Breadth 28 " 6 inches  
Depth 9 " 6 inches  
Net tonnage 99.81  
Gross tonnage 304.82  
Passenger accommodation 613  
Carrying Capacity 300 tons  
Engines—2 Cylinders compound surface condensing, stroke 22", H. P. 33, speed 8½ knots (single screw).

On View now.  
For further particulars. Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**WEDNESDAY**  
the 14th October, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
A Quantity of Valuable Antique China and Curios from Ming to T'owkong Dynasties comprising—

5 COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD BRONZES PEKING CLOISONNE INCENSE BURNERS and VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOTTLES etc., etc.

also  
A few pieces of Canton Blackwood Ware.  
On view from Tuesday, the 13th October.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagee) of  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,  
situate at Wing Wo Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold by Public Auction, on

**MONDAY**  
the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at 3 o'clock p.m.

by  
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
at his sales rooms in Duddell Street.

The property consists of—  
All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Section C of Marine Lot No. 63A together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street and including a certain right of way over the whole of Wing Wo Street.

The said premises are held for the term of 981 years from the 26th day of December 1861 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of July 1862 and made between Queen Victoria of the one part and Frederick Horson Block of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,  
Alexandra Building,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,  
or to  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

TO BE HELD AT THE  
CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May, K.C.M.C., General F.H. Kelly, C.B. and Commodore R.N. Anstruther, C.M.C., R.N.

ON  
**SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1914,**  
AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights.

An Amateur Boxing Certificate will be presented to every man taking part.

## CONTESTANTS!

4 HEAVY WEIGHTS.  
7 MIDDLE WEIGHTS.  
4 LIGHT WEIGHTS.  
10 FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Contestants will weigh in at the V.R.C. on the evening of the contests at 7.45 p.m. before the Stewards. The draw will take place after the weighing in.

Referee:—Commander Beckwith, R.N.

Judges:—Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. A. Murdoch.  
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES AS USUAL.  
F. E. HALL, Promoter.

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FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

## THE GREAT JANSEN.

THE MAN OF WONDERS.

FRIDAY, THE STIRRING DRAMA

THE NIHILIST—3,000 feet.

Will be Screened

TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 1914.

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Well known Artists

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TO-NIGHT!  
Exceedingly comic & very interesting pictures.  
"WIFFLES & HIS CHARITABLE UNCLE"  
"AN EXCITING HONEYMOON"  
"THE TEMPLES OF NIKKO" (Japan)  
"THE HISTORY OF POLICAT"  
Pathe's Cartoon & American Gazette.

Saturday, 10th. Oct.

The Great Colour Historical Drama

"TRAITORS TO THEIR KING"—in 5 parts, 8,000 feet.

## NOTICES



**THE CIGARETTE  
DE LUXE**

Embassy  
No. 77  
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF 10 AND 20, AND BOXES OF 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15 Morrison Hill Road.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shiu	" 21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 12
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each 60
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sam	" lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	" each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 12
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	" lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Young Pai Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg,—Young Pai	" 26
" Shoulder,—Young Shau	" 24
" Saddle,—	" 27
Pigs Chidings,—Chu Chong	per set 24
" Brains,—Chu No	" 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	" lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Ohp	" 18
" Head,—Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	" each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	" lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Chu Tau Keuk	set 8
" Heart,—Young Sam	" each 8
" Kidneys,—Young Yiu	" 12
" Liver,—Young Kon	" lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 27
" Mutton,—Shang Young Yau	" 27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

## POULTRY.

Chickens,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks,—Ap	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kaa	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese,—Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen,—Na	" 45

## FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	" 15
Codfish,—Man Yu	" 18
Crabs,—Hoi	" 24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Shu	" 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings,—Teo Pak	" 23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach,—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 20
Moray Fish,—Mong Yu	" 33
Mullet,—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch,—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	" 23
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray,—Pai Pa Cha	" 18
Rock Fish,—Shek Ki Kung	" 12
Roach,—Chan Yu	" 12
Shark,—Sha Yu	" lb. 8
Salmon,—Ma Yau	" 35
Skate,—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps,—Ha	" 24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 32
Soles,—Tai Sha Yu	" 32
Tench,—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtle,—small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	" 64

## FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yu	lb. 30
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
" (Okefuo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small,—Hoi Tong	" 20

## 肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chia	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lai	" 12
Carambola,—Yeung To	" 12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each 12
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	lb. 6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 8
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh,—	" 30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 6
" Sweet	" 12
Pears, (American)—San Shoo Lay	" 12
" (Canton), Cook,—Sh Li	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 12
Paraimmons Large,—Hung Tse	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pan Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain,—Tai Chia	lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 12
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	" 12
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb. 12
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 12
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 12

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
Chenok	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	" 1
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	" 8
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ke	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shua	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	" 12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Lin	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okra,—	" 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parley,—Kon Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fau Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 3
" Japan,—Yui Pua Shu Tsai	" 3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow,—Fou-chow Shu Tsai	" 1
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tse So	" 12
Shallots,—Kon Chong Tau	" 8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	" 5
Tomatoes,—Ren Ke	" 8
Taro,—Wu Tau	" 6
Turkey Punli, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit	" 1
" (American)—Kam-shai & S	" 1
Water Cress,—Sai Yuen Tsai	" 15
" Lily root,—Lin Ng u	" 6
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	" 1
" Tau	" 1

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## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria	against	Serbia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

## Events that Brought it About.

1978.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Oostacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Ciry. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Its firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in their open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haslen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Ciry. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budan, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerzhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges \$10,000,000 loan to Belgium.

Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £2,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Lesnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charle-roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—French Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue*, sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line.

Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varannes.

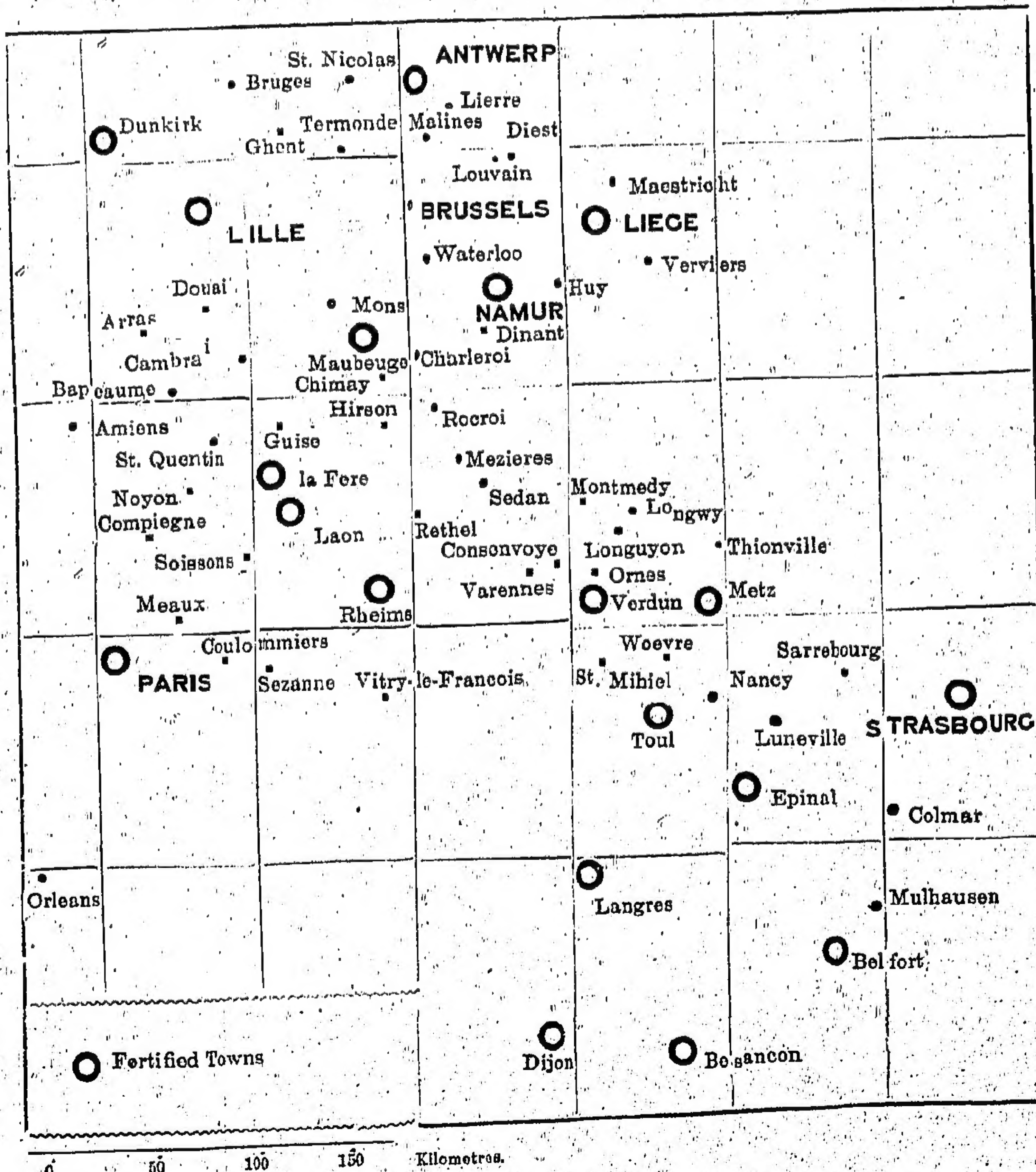
Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle, Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made an advance north of Soissons, while large masses of German cavalry are reported in the neighbourhood of Lille. The bombardment of Antwerp continues.



## Commercial

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Freight Market Report. Shanghai, 1st October, 1914.—Our Homeward Freight market has been quiet during the past fortnight, and there is very little cargo offering for shipment to Europe owing to the depressed state of the home markets on account of the war;—what little there is going forward is going principally to U. K. Ports and Rotterdam.

Coastwise:—This market has fallen off somewhat since last writing and there is not quite so much demand for tonnage as there was two weeks ago, rates are consequently weaker in various directions. We understand the Japanese Government is releasing quite a number of vessels taken up by it on time-charter for transport services and this is bound to react unfavourably on this market.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats advertised to load on this berth:—

Marseilles, London, Antwerp, s.s. Mishima Maru, sailing tomorrow.

Marseilles, London, Antwerp, s.s. Suwa Maru, sailing October 16th.

Marseilles, London, Antwerp, s.s. Nellore, sailing October 10th.

London, Amsterdam, Antwerp, s.s. Lycan, sailing October 7th.

Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool, s.s. Telemachus, sailing October 13th.

London, s.s. Glenlogan, sailing October 20th.

For New York via Suez:—The s.s. Ghazee, after having been detained by bad weather in Japan, sailed from here on the 28th ult.; she will be followed by the s.s. Bolton Castle on the 10th inst.

For New York via Panama Canal:—The Suez Canal Conference is inaugurating a new service via Panama and the first boat to take the berth will be the s.s. Indradoo leaving here on the 20th inst. and it is hoped to have regular sailings. As far as can be seen at present the voyage is expected to take about 52 days. Rates are identical with those now current via Suez Canal.

Mining. Messrs. Benjamin & Potts inform us that they are in receipt of mail advice from their London Agents to the effect that the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company have declared a dividend of G. 30.50 per share, payable in New York on the 15th ultimo.—N. O. Daily News.

Rubber. Messrs. Giddes & Co., Ltd., secretaries of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., inform us that the output of dry rubber from the company's estate for the month of September was 14,000 lb.

Messrs. George McBain have received a telegram from their Manager in Sumatra informing them that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of September was 18,386 lb.—North China Daily News.

Coal. Messrs. Wheelock and Company's report for the fortnight ended October 1 states that there was a dull market in Japanese coal owing to various reasons; the approach of the winter season, however, is expected to put more life into the market. There is no change in the Fushan coal market. The Kaiping coal market remains firm; stocks are normal, deliveries well maintained.—N. O. Daily News.

See Kee Meeting. Mr. H. O. White presided over the fourth annual general meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Limited, which was held on September 30, at No. 8 Kiang Road, Shanghai, and was supported by Messrs. F. B. Jacob, and L. Walker, Directors, J. E. Bingham, Auditor, and W. Martin, Secretary. 6,710 shares were represented.

Mr. J. E. Bingham said that before the business of the meeting proceeded, he had a statement to make of some importance. He then described certain charges against an assistant at Singapore. In August he left Singapore and was subsequently arrested at Manila. The question of his extradition to Singapore was now proceeding. It was alleged that he appropriated somewhere about \$12,000.

## NOTICES

## BREWER &amp; CO.

Pedder Street. (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance). Telephone No. 696.

THROUGH INDIA AND BURMAH WITH PEN AND BRUSH, by A. Hugh Fisher ..... \$10.00  
ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF RAJASTHAN, by James Tod, in 2 Volumes ..... 8.00  
THE LIFE OR LEGEND OF GAUDAMA, by the Right Rev P. Bigandet ..... 6.00  
CHANGING CHINA, by Lord W. Gascoyne-Cecil ..... 5.50  
WITH THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA, by Katharine A. Carl ..... 6.00  
TWO YEARS IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY, by the Princess der Ling ..... 0.00  
AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS, by Dr. Wu Ting Fang ..... 6.00

THE LOST TRIBES, by George A. Birmingham ..... 1.75  
THE HOUSE OF HAMMON, by Fred M. White ..... 1.75  
THE CRACKSWOMAN, by Carlton Dawe ..... 1.75  
THE WHIP, by Richard Parkes ..... 1.75  
LETTERS TO CAROLINE, by Eleanor Glynn ..... 1.75  
LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND, by Florence Ward ..... 1.75  
LALAGE'S LOVERS, by George A. Birmingham ..... 1.50  
THE RED WALL, by Frank Saville ..... 1.50

## MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s. and sprinkling it in dustbins or other receptacles of filth. Get IZAL.

because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the 'conqueror' of modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.

Mr. Bingham went on:—We have already refunded over £15,000 and the balance will be paid as soon as we know the exact amount. You have my assurance that your Company will not lose one cent as a result of this most regrettable affair. A number of friends of my firm have ventured the opinion that as the money is being replaced by us we would be fully justified in letting the matter rest at that, that the loss is ours, and therefore concerns no one else but ourselves. This may be perfectly true, but it is not the view my firm takes. We are public servants, and as such no policy of concealment, especially of a matter of this sort, can in our opinion be justified.

I regret extremely the delay in the accounts, the reason for which will be quite understandable after what I have just told you. The accounts are now on the way, and should be here in a day or two.

The Chairman: Well, Gentlemen, you have heard what Mr. Bingham has just said which explains the fact that we have been unable to make out our annual statement of accounts and report. I take this opportunity on behalf of the Company, to thank Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews for the very prompt way in which they have handled this most unfortunate incident and to tender them our very sincere sympathies.

It was then agreed, on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Jacob that the meeting be adjourned until November, notice to be given in the press.

Increased Production of Chosenese Ginseng.

As a result of the efforts of the Ginseng Monopoly Bureau to prevent disease among the ginseng plant and of favourable weather conditions during 1913, Chosenese production of the dried root has reached 70,151 pounds, value G. \$135,300, which is the best yield since 1908 and an increase of more than 28 per cent; in both weight and value when compared with 1912. Of the root gathered in 1913, 25,379 pounds, graded "superior," 14,720 pounds "good," 12,400 pounds "ordinary," and 19,586 pounds "low."

Red ginseng to the amount of 22,600 pounds was manufactured and 5,988 pounds of wilings cured in 1913, these figures showing an increase of 20 per cent over 1912. The manufactured ginseng graded: Ordinary

16,190 pounds; edible 6,264 pounds; miscellaneous, 140 pounds.

Chinese Vegetable Tallow. The exports of Chinese vegetable tallow increased from 28,578,867 pounds in 1912 to 29,416,380 pounds in 1913. Of these totals 67 per cent. was exported from Hankow. Export from Hankow to the United States amounted to 3,410,591 pounds in 1912 and 2,565,385 pounds in 1913. The tallow sells on the local market for 9 to 12 taels per picul.

Russo-Chinese Mongolian Conference.

The Shun Pao reports:—On the 9th September Chinese and Russian delegates met at Kiakhsia to discuss the questions relating to Kulun or Urga. There were two sittings. The Chinese delegate brought forward three proposals, namely:—(1) to cancel the independence of Urga, (2) to abolish the title of the Emperor, (3) to use the new calendar the same as the Republic of China. The Mongolian delegate did not accept the proposals. The Russian delegate wired to the Government proposing to allow the title of Pukuto Khan. Therefore if that is allowed the title will be Cheptun Damba Hutukhatu Outer Mongolia Pukuto Khan. The idea of the Government is that the Russo-Mongolian agreement simply calls him the Lord or Chu of Mongolia and not the Emperor or Usungti and therefore the Government does not object to the wording but the point is that the title should be vested by the President of the Republic of China, the same as the Princes, Dukes and other hereditary titled people in Mongolia and therefore if the title of Khan be asked to be conferred by the President and he will be under the sovereignty of the Republic of China then Mongolia will become a part of China's own territory and then the new calendar of the Republic of China should also be enforced and if the customs of the natives should make it difficult to adopt the new calendar the old calendar would be allowed to be used temporarily by the natives only. The Government wired to that effect to the delegate on the 23rd September to carry these points home by explaining them to the Russian delegate also.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificates for 13 Shares issued as under:—  
11th March 1880 17295/9  
27th May 1890 17258/9, 23504.  
27th June 1896 17719/21, 19154, 21937/8.

In the name of Joao A. Da Luz (deceased) of Hongkong, have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, new Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. Da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1914.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, 10th October, 1914 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1914. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th October, 1914 both days inclusive. By order M. MANUK, Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of 'identification'."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Jesson Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,

1, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

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## NOTICES

SURCHARGED STAMPS—WAR SOUVENIRS.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

MYSORE & COORG BRANCH.

President Lt.-Col. Sir H. DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

The Committee of the above branch have decided to issue Souvenir Stamps of the values of Rupee One, Annas Four and Annas Two in connection with the above Fund.

The stamps adopted are, by permission of H. H. The Maharajah, the Mysore General stamps surcharged with the words "Imperial Indian Relief Fund."

They are of no value beyond that of serving as a Souvenir of the Great War now raging in Europe and as receipts for contributions of small amount, and as all stamps issued have to be accounted for, purchasers of them can rest assured that every anna subscribed in this way will reach its proper destination.

Apply to B. O. REYNOLDS, Residency Road, Bangalore, 31st August 1914.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA

CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 10th October, 1914, commencing at 3 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. GATE MONEY taken at the GYMKHANA on Saturday will be given to the PRINCE OF WALES FUND, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped therefore that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every dollar paid for a ticket is a direct gift to the Fund, and "MANY A MICKLE MAKES A MUCKLE."

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

NOTICE.

On Sunday, October 11th, and each succeeding Sunday until further notice and also on Public Holidays, an additional train will leave Kowloon for Sheung Shui (Fanning Gof Link) at 8.45 a.m. calling at Taipei at 9.15 a.m.

By Order, ROBERT BAKER, Acting Manager.

Kowloon, 8th October, 1914.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY the 12th instant.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 Min.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 Min.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

## EXCHANGE.

Selling

T/T ..... 1/9 1/4

Demand ..... 1/9 5/16

30 d/s ..... 1/9 3/8

60 d/s ..... 1/9 7/16

4 m/s ..... 1/9 1/2

T/T Shanghai ..... 76 1/2

Private 30 d/s sight ..... 76 1/2

T/T Singapore ..... 87 1/2

T/T Japan ..... 87 1/2

T/T India ..... 134 1/2

Demand India ..... 134 1/2

T/T Bombay ..... 134 1/2

Demand Bombay ..... 134 1/2

T/T Calcutta ..... 134 1/2

Demand Calcutta ..... 134 1/2

T/T Manila ..... 87 1/2

T/T San Francisco & N.Y. 43 1/2

Demand, New York 43 1/2

T/T Java ..... 107 1/2

T/T Marks ..... Nom.

Demand Germany ..... 22 1/2

T/T France ..... Nom.

On Haiphong ..... Nom.

On Saigon ..... 87

On Bangkok ..... 87

Buying.

4 m/s. L/C ..... 1/9 1/2

4 m/s. D/P ..... 1/10 1/4

6 m/s. Sney & M. 1/10 1/8

30 d/s. San Francisco & N.Y. 45 1/2

4 m/s. Marks ..... 23 1/2

6 m/s. do ..... 23 1/2

Gold Leaf per tola ..... \$57.20

Sovereign ..... 11.15 Nom.

Bar Silver, ready ..... 23 13/16

forward

Bank of England rate

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese ..... 20 cts. pieces \$16 7/8

Chinese ..... 10 " \$17 13/16

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 12 1/2

Hongkong 10 " 12 7/16

## BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York.

London Office—1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Capital paid up ..... U.S. Gold \$25,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 4,000,000

Gold Standard

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.



